

RECORDS OF *PHILINOPSIS LINEOLATA* (H. & A. ADAMS, 1854) (OPISTHOBRANCHIA:AGLAJIDAE) FROM SOUTH-EASTERN AUSTRALIA

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*Philinopsis lineolata* (H. & A. Adams, 1854), originally described from Australia, has since been recorded from Thailand (Bergh, 1902), the Andaman Islands (White, 1945), and Japan (Baba, 1949). Very recently, the species was recorded again from Australia, and figured in colour (Coleman, 1975: 181). The figured specimen, now in the National Museum of Victoria, has the following data: Heron Island, Queensland, on sand at low tide, 22 July 1973, coll. Neville Coleman, 1 specimen (F30102).

*P. lineolata* occurs also in Victoria and New South Wales, giving the species a wide distribution along the eastern coast of Australia.

- Off Limeburners Point, Corio Bay, Port Phillip. 2.6 m on sandy-mud, 16 May 1963, coll. J.H. Macpherson & party, 1 specimen preserved length 27 mm (F26012). As preserved, the body is a very dark brown colour with numerous transverse extremely narrow lighter lines on the head, visceral hump and parapodia. The penis, the tip unfortunately severed during examination, has the usual row of fleshy papillae along one edge. This specimen was formerly misidentified by the writer and reported twice as *Aglaja cyanea* (Martens, 1879) (Burn, 1966 : 267; 1969 : 73).
- Mud Island, Port Phillip, Victoria, 7 m on sand, 18 February 1978, coll. D. Staples, 1 specimen preserved length 24 mm (F3 0103). In life, the specimen was a very dark brown with numerous transverse narrow lighter lines, some of which at the margins of the head and parapodia widen to form shining white stripes. The penis has the usual row of fleshy papillae. As preserved, it agrees exactly with the Limeburners Point specimen
- Fly Point, Port Stephens, New South Wales, 15 m on sand, 27 February 1977, coll. Neville Coleman, 1 specimen preserved length 10 mm (F30104). In life, the specimen was dark brown laterally and lighter brown dorsally, with prominent transverse narrow lighter, almost white, lines, some of which in the median line and at the margins of the head and parapodia widen to form distinctive white stripes. The anterior pedal margin and the posterior lobes are deep blue in colour.
- South Coogee, Sydney, New South Wales, 19 February 1978, coll. R. & A. Kuitert, 1 specimen (Australian Museum C108933), identified from colour slides. In life, animal coloured precisely as the specimens from Port Phillip, Victoria.

Although these specimens are all identified with *P. lineolata*, they can be separated into two forms. The tropical form is lighter in colour with blue pigment on the anterior pedal margin and the posterior lobes; the Heron Island and Port Stephens specimens, and the Thai, Andamanese and Japanese records belong to this form. The temperate form is much darker in colour and has no blue pigment; the Port Phillip and Coogee specimens are this form.

The use of the genus *Philinopsis* Pease (1860) follows the recent studies by Rudman (1972, 1974).

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